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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
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In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Of the 400,000,000 population of countries recognized as belonging to the civilized world, about 150,000,000 are now under republican forms of government.

The labor question is said to be pushing every other out of public interest in London, the demands of the laboring classes for the betterment of their condition having become so loud and frequent.

Builders of French warships do not lack encouragement. The new cruiser Cecile has just been launched at Toulon. If she can develop a speed of twenty knots, the builders will receive from the government a prize of fifty thousand dollars.

The amount of duty paid on Chinese immigrants the past year shows how greatly the number of Chinese entering Canada is increasing. In November of 1889 the duty paid at Vancouver represented 110 arrivals, against 74 in November, 1888.

Out of the 380,000,000 of which the population of China is, according to the latest official statistics, composed, about one in 10 is engaged in agriculture, one in 100 is a bricklayer or mason, one in 120 is a tailor, one in 140 a blacksmith and one in nine a washerman, while about one in 100 is a carpenter.

Says a railroad man: "A passenger engine averages sixty pounds of coal to the mile and travels about 56,000 miles per year, while a freight engine averages ninety pounds of coal to the mile and makes about 43,000 miles per year, while yard engines burn less. Freight engines travel much slower than passengers, and therefore burn more coal per mile. The largest mileage made in 1888 by a passenger engine was 81,000 miles, and by a freight engine 50,000 miles."

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, thinks that Providence is no longer with royalty. Dom Pedro was an ideal monarch, but revolution swept him away. No matter what a monarch does, remarks the Atlanta *Constitution*, sooner or later he has to go into exile. If he is liberal the revolutionists find it all the easier to dethrone him, and if he is severe that is made a pretext for an uprising. All that keeps Spain quiet is the fact that the queen regent is a young widow, and the Spaniards are too chivalrous to annoy her.

"I feel like a laborer of a Saturday evening returning home with his week's work done, his week's wages in his pocket, and glad that to-morrow is the Sabbath," is the modest message to his friends of the De Soto of Africa, Henry M. Stanley. "It shows the longing for rest after his arduous and dangerous labors which the world can sympathize with," says the New York *Telegram*. "Whether the intrepid General of Civilization will consent to accept the post of Governor of East Africa from the British Government is problematical. If he does it will be from a sense of duty, for the man is evidently longing for rest."

Some of the effects of cocaine seem to the Chicago *Herald* worthy the attention of those exacting people who are not satisfied with the ordinary spirits and drugs. One of the cocaine cases reported in a medical journal of a recent date is always scraping his tongue, believing that he is extracting little black worms from it. Another keeps his flesh in a continuous raw state in his pursuit of cholera microbes with which he believes that his body is filled. A physician who fell a victim to the habit is perpetually looking for cocaine crystals under his skin. There would seem to be no doubt that cocaine is a perfectly reliable brain-destroyer.

The vastness of the Brazilian territory is too little appreciated. It is as large as the entire territory of the United States, provided Alaska be not taken into consideration. It has a coast line of 4000 miles; from Pernambuco to its Andean frontier is some 2400 miles. This vast territory has been estimated to be about one-fifteenth of the surface of the earth not covered by water. When this vastness is borne in mind, and when it is remembered that the country is much in the position that the United States was in immediately after the Louisiana purchase, or say, at any time prior to the construction of the great transcontinental railroads; that as between thickly populated points there existed almost impassable mountains or forests of inconceivable density and almost endless extent; that North and South Brazil have between them absolutely nothing in common except their language; that there are no railroads whatever which traverse the country throughout its length in any direction; that the telegraph system has been little developed; and that coastwise commerce even is as yet very incompletely developed, it will be realized, says a writer in the New York *Times*, how difficult of establishment a cohesive federal republic will be; and that the great danger which attends the present enterprise is the breaking up of Brazil into a number of republics.

Forever Young.

The wild world hastens on its way;
The gray-haired century nears its close;
Its sorrow deepens day by day;
The summer blush forsakes the rose.
But, darling, while your voice I hear,
And while your dark brown eyes I see,
Sad months and sunless seasons drear
Are all the same, all glad to me.
Despair can never reach me,
While your soft hand I hold;
While your eyes love and teach me
I never shall grow old.

They say that love forsakes the old,
That passion pales and fades away;
That even love's bright locks of gold
Must lose their charms and change to gray.
But, darling, while your heart is mine,
And while I feel that you are true,
For me the skies will ever shine
With summer light and tenderest blue.
Yes, let old age deride me!
I scorn his mocking tongue;
Dear love, with you beside me,
I am forever young. —*Belgravia.*

When Romance Was Over.

Miss Dora Dwight, on her thirtieth birthday, received the first love-letter of her life—the first offer of marriage. It was handed into the dormitory of the "Physicians' Orphans' Home"—not, as may be supposed, a home for the orphans doctors have made, but for the children of deceased medical men. Miss Dwight was matron there, and at the moment was changing the pillow-cases before the wash.

"I suppose it's about Johnny Gilroy and his swelled knee," said the servant. "Doctor Emory seems to think it wuss."

Miss Dwight, however, waited until the girl was gone before she opened the note. Then, not greatly to her surprise, she read the words:

"MY DEAR DORA: You have known me since you were a baby. Do you like me well enough to marry me? Of course, you and I have given up romance long ago. I have had two wives. You must be thirty-two or three." ["Just thirty," said Dora to herself; "he is sixty-nine."] "You will greatly improve your position by marrying me, and I always liked you. Please meet me in the garden after hours. I hope to find you under the willows. Yours, hopefully,

"B. EMORY."

It was not a love-letter calculated to flatter the heart of a woman of any age. At first she said: "I will refuse him." Then she remembered how good and kindly he was. "I will accept him," said she, "but no romance shall be in my talk with him. He shall find me like a stone. He shall have the sort of wife he wants."

It was early when the door-bell clanged, and a foot crossed the long passage, and ceasing to echo on the painted floor, struck the stones. Earlier than she had expected him, but she was ready for him under the willows in the garden.

"I am glad to find you here," said a deep, old voice. "I thought you would be sensible enough to do what I asked, but I was not quite sure—not quite. No. You have read my note carefully? Yes? Well, imagine that I say to you again what I wrote. I await your answer with anxiety."

She looked at him, and he saw that she smiled in an odd, embarrassed way.

"Will you marry me, my dear?" he added. "I see I must make it easier for you to speak."

"It was a little hard to begin," she said.

"The usual reason moves me," he said. "I'm in love with you. I think it best to marry again, and I know no one like you—no one. I've had two wives before, I admit. However, neither of them complained of me, I believe. I have a very nice home, and, really, it will be a very much better position for you than being matron of an institution. You do it admirably, but I hate to see you here. Your father was older than I, but we were great friends. I think he would advise you to say 'yes.'"

She put her hand upon his arm.

"I am a practical woman," she said. "If I marry you, I forfeit a good position that may be mine for life—an independent position. It is dangerous."

"My dear, you'll have half of all that is mine; and I'm not poor."

"You don't think me young, I know," she answered. "Who thinks a woman young at thirty? But you have four sons, hard, business men, older than I. They'll not approve of the match."

"They are not at home; it can't matter," said Dr. Emory.

"But," said Miss Dwight, with cruel distinctness, "the trouble will come when you die. You have made a mistake; you are older than poor father. If you leave me a widow, your sons will make every effort to take everything from me; I shall be left with nothing, my place gone, my habits of industry, my briskness. I make no doubt you have heard of such cases; I have."

The suitor sat—and who can marvel at it?—stricken quite dumb by this speech. At last he gasped:

"You are candid."

"I am," she answered—"I am, indeed. Now is your time. You can take back your offer, Dr. Emory. Everything can be as it was before. I'll tear up your letter; I am content that all shall shall remain as it is."

"But, then," he answered, "I am not. After all, all you say is only true. I can face the music, I hope. My answer is this: Marry me, and I will make a will, leaving you everything, on our wedding day."

"That would be unjust," she said. "It would be a will to be contested. Leave me a home and an income." She named the sum sufficient to keep it up.

"That is moderate—sensible. And you will say 'yes,'" he said. "I promise, of course, I shall make it better than that, still leaving my sons no cause for complaint; but it is not my fault that we are not more romantic."

"Let the romance come afterward, if it can," said Miss Dwight.

After this, they walked about the garden awhile, and the day of the wedding was set, leaving time to find a new matron for the establishment. Miss Dwight was certainly, as domestics say, "bettering herself;" but she was not elated.

In fact, a little regret stole into her heart as she walked about the place where she had been so independent, so respected; and wondered whether she would be happy in the future.

"At least," she said, with a degree of bitterness, "I matched him with his 'romance is out of the question between two like us.' Matched him and went further."

The bell tinkled in the hall just as supper time was over that evening, and in a few moments a servant came to call Miss Dwight.

"It's a gentleman; he don't know who he wants," she said. "Some one who knows all about the place, he told me."

And Dora went into the parlor, a bare looking room, long, and with white walls, a panel carpet, a library table, a horsehair sofa and six chairs, and the portrait of the founder of the home over the mantel-piece. There stood under this portrait, with his elbow on the marble itself, a gentleman. Dark-eyed, dark-haired, with a face that was not so much handsome as delightful.

Writers often spend a good deal of time in discussing what it is that men see in the women whom they fall in love with—when they say:

"This is the woman for me!"

I believe the woman who meets for the first time the only man on earth to whom she would willingly give herself, has deeper experiences still.

The moment had come to Miss Dwight. She had waited 30 years for it, and now she did not know what it meant. But an unconscious smile came to her lips, a light to her soft blue eyes, a flush to her smooth cheek. She looked prettier than she could have dreamed possible of at that moment.

The stranger told his business. He had recently come from Paris, where he had been occupied in certain affairs for 10 years. Meanwhile, his brother had died, having recently lost his wife. He understood, to his astonishment, that his little nephews were in the Home.

"Of course, I wish to take charge of them," he said. "I am a bachelor, but I can arrange for their care. They need not live on charity."

"It is not charity," said Miss Dwight. "Dr. Ellwood gave largely to the home in his lifetime. The children are considered little ladies and gentlemen. They are well educated; taught the usuages of good society. They will have a collegiate course when they leave this place. Most of the girls become teachers, I think. The boys choose their profession. There would be at least no need of haste in removing them."

They talked together awhile. She gathered that he was what might be called a poor man.

He lingered after the boys had come and gone. He came on the morrow, and again and again. The ostensible motive was to see his nephews, but he also desired to see Miss Dwight.

Meanwhile Dr. Emory called every afternoon and consulted with Dora as to the new parlor carpet and the china.

"Buy good things," she said. "What is the use of getting a carpet that will fade soon, or china that chips; and silver makes a table look well. Besides, the things about a house belong to the widow—if I should be left."

"She is deuced practical," said poor Dr. Emory to himself.

This was after the new matron arrived and was being drilled in her duties by Miss Dwight, who calmly said before everyone:

"You see I'm to be married shortly."

Once he even remonstrated, saying:

"Do you know, poor Nellie never talked like that; nor my dear Maria."

"Of course not," said Miss Dwight. "But you remarked in your offer to me that (of course) you and I had done with romance long ago."

Dr. Emory tried to laugh, but he was not happy.

That afternoon he took a long, long ride to the sea-shore, and stabling his horse at the hotel walked down to the beach. "The season" was over. The caterers expected only a little chance custom. It was a day when driving clouds made it cool enough to be pleasant. There he sat down behind a big mound of sand and watched the sea and thought of Maria, and how he used so often to kiss the back of her neck because the two little curls looked so cunning, and how she thought him handsome; how dear they were to each other.

How long his reverie had lasted he did not know, when merry voices sounded in his ear.

A man's tones, those of two little boys and a woman's. Surely he knew the last speaker. He peeped from under his big Panama hat, and saw Dora. She had brought the Ellwood boys down for a holiday, at their uncle's request, and he had come also. Dr. Emory guessed who the gentleman was, for he had had the case of these boys laid before him, and was looking for two orphans to fill their places when they should be gone, but the presence of Mr. Ellwood gave him offence. "It has quite the air of a family party," he said.

The boys played about, dug with their little spades and filled with white sand those painted pails which all good picnickers buy at the seaside. They took off their shoes and stockings and waded along the edge of the water. The elder people seemed as happy as they, and how young! At last they sat down very near to Dr. Emory, with their backs to his sand barrow, and he saw a man's brown hand drop upon a little white one and hold it tight. Without showing himself he could not see their faces.

"Do you know why I asked you to come here?" said the owner of the brown hand.

"To mind the children, as Sally says," replied the owner of the white hand.

"No, to tell you something," said Brown Hand. "Darling little woman, prettiest and sweetest of all created beings, I have loved you from the first moment I met you. Do you think you would mind marrying a man who has his fortune yet to make? Could you be poor with him, and yet be happy? You see I am poor, but I adore you and I'm selfish enough to ask you to do just that for my sake, if you can try to love me."

The white hand fluttered. A soft voice trembled.

"I should not have to try it," she sobbed. "It seems to come of itself, and as for poverty, I'd rather beg with you than live without you and have millions. Oh! don't look happy, don't look happy, dear, when we both must be so miserable. I'm engaged; my wedding day is set. I thought I had outlived romance, and I promised to marry an old man who only wants a lady at the head of his house. Oh! why did you not come to me one day earlier!"

Silence fell. Dr. Emory heard them rise and go away. In a minute more a little boy rushed up to the sand mound and poked it with his spade.

"Here's a dead man," he said—"a drownded dead man."

"No; it's a tipsy man," replied Billy. "Let's pile sand on him."

This they proceeded to do, until Billy descried "uncle beckoning," and they departed on the run.

After the last train had gone cityward, an elderly gentleman took a sandwich and some ale at the hotel before getting into his gig. He emptied a great deal of sand out of his pockets, but did not fee the waiters, and seemed to be, the cashier said, "in a temper." It was Dr. Emory. He drove straight home, and sat down at the desk.

"Thank Heaven, I can appear to have the best of her," he said, spitefully. "But the next time I propose to a woman I will not tell her that romance is out of the question."

Then he wrote:

"MISS DWIGHT: I am an old man, but I find I have made a mistake. I have too much romance left in me to marry you. Any pecuniary recompense you desire I will offer; and, if you like, the matron's place is again yours."

"EMORY."

Miss Dwight only noticed this note by packing her engagement ring in pink cotton and sending it back. She did not want the matron's place, and she married Mr. Ellwood very shortly.

Dr. Emory is now courting a girl of 16, who vows she adores him, and wishes very loudly that he were hers. He likes it.—*New York Ledger.*

Prince Bismarck Astonished.

Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, related a characteristic story of his visit to Prince Bismarck in Friedrichsruhe to a number of delegates who visited him in Naples a few day ago. "During the conversation," said the minister, "the chancellor ordered two colossal mugs of beer, one of which he placed on the table in front of me and invited me to drink it. I answered that I drank only water, a remark which astonished him, judging from the expression of his face. He remained silent upon that point, however, but after emptying his own glass, reached for mine, which he also emptied in a short time. Two pipes were then brought out by the servant, one of which Prince Bismarck offered me after lighting his own. 'Your highness,' I answered, 'I thank you, but I do not smoke.' 'What!' cried the chancellor, 'you do not drink and you do not smoke? What a rare man you are!' The conversation was then continued while Bismarck went on smoking, using both pipes before our interview was ended."

The Origin of the Diamond.

The origin of the diamond has been a fruitful topic for speculation among scientists; hence many contradictory theories have been advanced and argued with some show of reason; but, after all that has been said and written upon the subject, we are still left pretty much in the dark. Some of the theories are very ingenious and interesting, though the amount of truth they embody remains to be proved. It has been suggested that the vapors of carbon during the coal period may have been condensed and crystallized into the diamond; and again, the itacolumite, generally regarded as the matrix, was impregnated with petroleum, which, collecting in nodules, formed the gem by gradual crystallization.

Newton believed it to have been a coagulated unctuous substance of vegetable origin, and was sustained in the theory by many eminent philosophers, including Sir D. Brewster, who believed the diamond was once a mass of gum, derived from certain species of wood, and that it subsequently assumed a crystalline form. Dana and others advanced the opinion that it may have been produced by the slow decomposition of vegetable material, and even from animal matter. Burton says it is younger than gold, and suggests the possibility that it may still be in process of formation, with capacity of growth. Specimens of the diamond have been found to enclose particles of gold, an evidence, he thinks, that its formation was more recent than that of the precious metal.

The theory that the diamond was formed immediately from carbon by the action of heat is opposed by another, maintaining that it could not have been produced in this way, otherwise would have been consumed. But the advocates of this view were not quite on their guard against a surprise, for some quick-witted opponent has found by experiment that the diamond will sustain great heat without combustion.—*Invention.*

Where the Birds Summer.

Until the acquisition of Alaska by the United States, it was a wonder where certain wild fowl went when they migrated from temperate climes on the approach of summer, as well as snowbirds and other small species of the feathered tribe. It was afterward found that their habitat in summer was the waters of Alaska, the Yukon river and the lakes of that hyperborean region. A reporter lately interviewed C. J. Green of Norton sound, Alaska, and he confirms the statement of Dall and others. "People wonder where the wild fowl come from," said he. "They see the sandhill crane, wild goose, heron and other fowl every spring and fall pursue their unwearied way, but like the wind they do not know whence they come or whither they go. Up on Golovine bay, on the north shore of Norton sound, is the breeding place of these fowls.

"All the birds in creation, seemingly, go to that country to breed. Geese, ducks, swans and thousands upon thousands of sandhill cranes are swarming there all the time. They lay their eggs in the bluestem grass in the lowlands, and if you go up the river a little way from the bay the noise of the wild fowl is almost deafening. Myriads of robins and swallows are there, as well as millions of magnificent grouse, wearing red combs and feather moccasins. This grouse turns as white as snow in winter. You can kill dozens of juicy teal ducks or grouse as fat as butter balls in a few moments. The wild fowl and bears live on salmon berries and huckleberries, with which all the hills are literally covered."—*The Astorian.*

A Crow Tamer.

Charles Smith, of Concord, Vt., has been a keeper and tamer of crows some forty years, never being without one or more of these birds. Fanny, his present pet, has been with him two years. She warms herself for hours by the smithy fire, chatters while he is hammering on the anvil, and when he is shoeing a horse, is sure to stand at the beast's heels. Recently a horse put his foot on Fanny and pinned her down till she was as flat as a board. She was laid on the hearth apparently dead, but an hour afterward she shook herself up into shape again and began chattering as usual, though in a very squally and melancholy tone, which lasted for a week or more.

The King of All Birds.

There is an old legend in Europe which makes the wren, and not the eagle, "the king of all birds." It tells how the eagle once challenged all the birds to a trial of high flying, the one that towered furthest aloft within a given time to reign over all the others forever. He had gained the "place nearest the sky," and was about to claim the victory, when the wren, who had nestled among his feathers unobserved, fluttered into the air over him, and was proclaimed king by the universal acclamation of the feathered throng.

The old adage that man grows wiser as he grows older, is worn out by the wisdom, for men he was taught in youth were wise, he discovers to be foolish.

TONS OF TREASURE.

Enormous Wealth Buried With Turkey's Sultans.

Their Tombs Containing Gems Valued at $300,000,000.

The Sultan of Turkey wants money and he has none. He has none and yet he might have plenty. Where he might find the money without having recourse to English or French capitalists is what I propose to tell you, says a writer in the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. The treasure is to be found at a few hundred yards from the palace.

There is a treasure in Constantinople, the treasure of the "Thousand and One Nights," Aladdin's treasure, and the celebrated door that will show you mines of gold and precious stones when you bid it open. What are the Casaubas of Algiers, of the Maroe of Tunis, compared to that of Stamboul? You might just as well compare a broker's office to the Washington treasury! The immense treasure belongs to the Golden Horn, and Russia knows it well. All Sultans are buried with their treasures and savings in a walled chamber, hence the name of Golden Horn or Cornucupia was given to the neighborhood of the Serail.

Mahomet II., on taking possession of Constantinople in the year 1453, inherited all the treasures of the Grecian empire. We all know that he was a saving man, and the wealth locked up in his tomb, according to the Eastern custom, is known to be enormous. Bajazet II. left hardly any fortune, and I think his bones had better be left undisturbed. His successor, Selim I., made himself famous by the conquest of the Danubian provinces. He left considerable money and precious stones by the bushel. Soliman II. was called the "Magnificent" because of his love for luxury and of his extravagance. He was the Croesus of the sultans. Selim II., Amurat III., and Mehemet III. were not so fond of treasuring up, and yet were their vaults open, they might find money enough for one month's pay to the whole army. Achmet I. was a great money-lover, and his tomb, we doubt not, must be well filled. His successor, Mustapha I., reigned only one year. It would not pay to open and search his tomb. Othman II. was about as poor; and as for Amurat IV. and Imbrahim, we have some reason to think that their tombs are empty. Mahomet IV., not worth mentioning. But Soliman III. and Achmet II. were the "Lucullus" of the crescent. Their tombs were overfilled with gold and treasures of all kinds. Were all that wealth changed into dollars there would be enough to buy off the largest iron and steel firm in the United States. Achmet III. made immense money by his wars and treaties with the Venetian republic. He had business abilities, as we all know, and was most successful in all his speculations. His walled chamber must be nice and full. Mahmoud I. well deserved his reputation as a greedy sultan. He ruled for about twenty-four years, which seems incredible; that glorious "Commander of the Faithful" treasured up with care even to his last day. Indian caravans brought him diamonds from Hyderabad. They said that Mahmoud I. had incrusted on his cimeter Zuphalgar, the famous diamond that Emperor Baber found at Agra in 1526; that diamond weighs 672 carats. Pitt's diamond weighs only 137 carats. Judge then of the value of that of Agra! And it has been locked up with Zuphalgar ever since 1753! Is it not about time to extract those untold treasures from the tombs? Othman III. was a most sober and a very quiet young man. His sole ambition was to have his tomb well filled. If we break open the door of his vault we are pretty sure to find another Croesus' wealth. Mahmoud II., the reformer, arrived in 1808. He enjoyed a long reign, but his reign cost him dear. He had to keep up large armies and fleets; he fought many a battle, and his life to the last was a busy one. It is said he only left debts after him, and we are bound to believe. Let him sleep in peace.

To conclude: Some $300,000,000 are locked in the tombs of the Sultans!

How Monkeys are Captured.

Most all monkeys which one sees in the United States come from Gorgona, a little village which is situated a short distance from the Panama Railroad. The inhabitants of this district are mostly native negroes, for no white man could bear the climate without drinking plenty of whiskey and almost continually swallowing quinine. The whole region is marshy and covered with extremely profuse tropical vegetation. At night there arises a thick vapor laden with fever, which hangs over the woods like a cloud.

This region of wood is the prairie of the monkeys. They travel in troops around the woods, led by an older monkey. When the people receive the information that the "traveling monkey troops" are near the village, they repair to the woods in crowds in chase of them. Their plan is very simple. They cut a hole in a cocoanut large enough for a monkey's paw. The nut is then hollowed out and a piece of sugar is placed in it. A piece of string is then fastened to it, and it is placed in the road of the approaching monkeys. It is known monkeys are very inquisitive animals. Soon enough they see the "lonesome" cocoanut in the grass and hurry to examine it thoroughly. It is a curious sight to see how they climb from the trees, chattering, to take a good view of the concern.

It does not take them long to find out that the inner part contains a piece of sugar. One of the boldest and greediest sticks a paw into the nut to get the sugar and grasps it as tightly as he can. But his fist is so large that he cannot draw it out of the hole again with the sugar, which he holds fast to, cost what it may. The negroes now pull the string until nut and monkey arrive in the vicinity of their ambuscade. In the meantime the other monkeys wonder what is the matter with their comrade. They hurry to see where he is being pulled to with his paw in the cocoanut. They crowd around him, chattering and gesticulating to their hearts' content.

Now the great moment has come. The negroes have a large net ready, and they spread it out over the unsuspecting monkeys, and before they know it they are prisoners. They are sold to the employes of the Panama Railroad, and reach the North American market through commercial dealers.

Looked Death in the Face.

When Dr. Charles Garcia, a well-known physician of St. Louis, who died recently, was a private in the Confederate army he had a remarkable experience with General Braxton Bragg during the retreat from Corinth. General Bragg, then second in command to General P. G. T. Beauregard, whom he afterward superseded, was personally superintending the loading of the cars bound for the rear. At that moment young Garcia, who was suffering from illness, passed near, looking for the cars that were to convey the sick to Tupelo. An officer called Bragg's attention to Garcia, and the General ordered him to go to work at once. Garcia answered that he was too ill to do so. With every appearance of rage Bragg shouted:

"What! You dare to disobey my orders?"

"I do," replied the young man.

The General called a lieutenant of a Louisiana company of regulars doing guard duty and said: "Take six of your company and carry this man to that grove and shoot him!"

The lieutenant called his men, but before going to the grove General Bragg took him aside and talked for a moment. The recalcitrant soldier was then taken to the grove and placed upon a stool, with his back to a tree. He refused to be blindfolded, but took out his watch, chain and ring, wrote a name on a piece of paper and handed it all to the lieutenant, asking that the jewelry be sent to the address given.

"Now I am ready," he said.

Muskets were levelled. The young man looked at their muzzles as calmly as though he was being photographed. After a moment the lieutenant ordered "Recover arms!" He rushed upon the young soldier, complimented him upon his bravery, returned his jewelry and ordered him to go.

"Where is the boy?" General Bragg asked of the lieutenant a few minutes later.

"Gone," was the reply, and the story of the young man's behavior was told. The General had search made for him, saying, "I'll promote him." But he was not to be found, and did not receive his promotion.—*New York Herald.*

Jefferson Davis' Memory.

Jefferson Davis had a memory for faces and names that has probably never been excelled by that of any public man in the United States. It has been said of Gen. Sherman that when he meets a man who was introduced to him 20 years previously he will recall his name and the circumstances of the introduction, and will talk over the incidents of their first meeting. Both Grant and Lee possessed to a great degree the same faculty of remembrance, but neither Sherman nor Grant nor Lee could do what Mr. Davis did. At his office in Richmond, as President of the Southern Confederacy, and in his visits to the front of the army, he treasured up in his memory the names of every officer and soldier with whom he came into contact, and he never forgot them. While he was at his Beauvoir plantation last winter there came to him a worn-out and broken-down man who made a claim on his charity as having been a lieutenant in a certain Mississippi regiment. Davis taxed his memory for a moment and then told the applicant that he was a fraud and that a man bearing an entirely different name was the lieutenant of the company which the mendicant had specified. The beggar made a quick exit from the house and was never seen around it again.

Spoke to Papa.

She (eagerly): "Well, dearest, did you speak to papa this morning?"

He: "Yes, I spoke to him."

She (excitedly): "What did he say?"

He: "He said 'Good morning.'"—*Epoch.*

INFLUENZA'S WORK.

The Prevailing Malady Finds New Victims.

Many More Localities Note Its Apppearance.

La grippe, the prevailing epidemic, shows no signs of weariness, and still continues to claim victims.

It was estimated a few days ago that in New York city alone there were 15,000 cases of the influenza. Within ten days fifteen policemen had fallen victims to pneumonia and pulmonary diseases superinduced by the grip.

Late telegrams from various other places give the following details:

Boston, Mass: Deputy Huckins, of the State Prison, was taken with la grippe. The disease developed into congestion of the lungs and heart failure, and he was not expected to live. Six other prison officers and about forty convicts were suffering with influenza.

Athol, Mass: there were over three hundred cases. The leading physicians were ill, several schools were closed and the factories were running short-handed.

Rochester, N. Y.: Four deaths from pneumonia have been reported at the office of the Registrar of Vital Statistics during yesterday and to-day, and in each case the physician was of the opinion that the illness had resulted from the Russian influenza.

Portsmouth, N. H.: There are seventeen cases of la grippe at the Navy Yard here, among those afflicted being Commodore S. Kerritt and Constructor Hoover. The malady is spreading in this city.

Biddeford, Me.: W. A. Henderson, of Worcester, an Amherst student in the class of '91, died at Saco to-day, aged twenty-one. He came here with the College Glee Club on New Year's Day, and was taken with la grippe, which developed into pneumonia.

Washington: One hundred employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are suffering from la grippe, and thirty presses are idle in consequence.

Chicago: Congressman Frank Lawler, who has been sick in bed with the influenza for a week, was able to be out yesterday for the first time, although he is yet weak and shows the effects of a hard struggle with the malady.

Brockville, Ontario: The epidemic continues unabated here. The reopening of the schools has been postponed, owing to so many teachers being ill. The business and editorial staffs of the *Times* are all down with the disease. Two deaths occurred here yesterday from influenza.

London, England: La grippe is rapidly spreading in this city, the cases numbering now over two thousand. Several physicians are down with the disease. Business houses are suffering for lack of help, many employes being on the sick list. Westland Marston, the poet and dramatist, has died of influenza. Mr. MacIntyre, the vocalist, is seriously ill with the disease. A number of deaths from the prevailing epidemic are reported both in London and the provinces.

Vienna: Official returns show that not less than 500,000 persons in the city and suburbs, amounting to forty-two per cent. of the population, have suffered from the influenza.

Berlin: The Princess Bismarck has recovered from the influenza. Dr. Doellinger and the Bavarian Ministers, Lutz and Feilitzch, are getting better.

Paris: In an interview with Mr. Pasteur, the French scientist, he was asked what he considered the best remedy for influenza. He remarked: "Let men and women both quit smoking tobacco and smoke camphor instead, and they will probably escape the disease."

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

GAYARRE, the great Spanish tenor, has just died of influenza.

"THE Prince and the Pauper" will soon be produced at the Broadway Theatre, New York.

THE Academy of Music in Milwaukee has been sold for $65,000. It is the oldest theatre in the city.

THE late D. D. Lloyd's play, "The Senator," was produced in Washington before a brilliant audience.

FIRE destroyed the theatre at Zurich, Switzerland, during a performance. The audience escaped without injury.

FOUR of the leading artists of the Italian Opera Troupe at Chicago were unable to sing on account of an attack of the influenza.

IT is said that the receipts of the principal London theatres have decreased from $500 to $1000 a week since the opening of Barnum's show.

SIGNOR ROSSI, the Italian tragedian, has produced "Julius Cesar" at the National Theatre in Rome on a most elaborate scale, and has been playing Brutus and Marc Antony on alternate nights with great success.

CARLOTTA JOHANNSON, a niece of Christine Nillson, a daughter of the prima donna's sister, is said to have a remarkably fine soprano voice, and has been sent to Christiania, Norway, to finish her studies in singing.

NEIL BURGESS and his manager are considering an offer of a London manager for a summer engagement of "The County Fair." They will hold the offer in abeyance pending the outcome of "The Old Homestead's" trip across the water.

EDWARD STRAUSS, the brother of Johann, the famous waltz writer, is coming to this country with his orchestra. He is said to be a magnetic leader. He uses his bow for a baton or to scratch a note here and there just to show his men how it ought to be done.

DURING a rehearsal of "Joan of Arc" by Sarah Bernhardt in Paris, the pyre used in the play became ignited from the surrounding fire. Mme. Bernhardt, who was on the pyre, received no injury from the fire, but fainted. Two scenes shifters were seriously burned by extinguishing the fire.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, who is one of the most domestic of men, carries with him on his trip a lovely group of his young children and grandchildren, in whose bright young faces one can trace the characteristic lineaments of the great actor. He himself is looking as young and vivacious as he did twenty years ago.

CHARLES R. POPE, the tragedian and manager, is said to be the first actor who ever held a representative position under the Government. He is United States Consul at Toronto, Canada. An actor used to be Mayor of Leadville, and perhaps that is the nearest the profession has come to a government position.

THE Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the House of Representatives, is a native of Philadelphia, and was born in 1822. He lost the sight of one eye when quite young, and the other soon became practically useless. He mastered the blind alphabet, and at the age of 20 was ordained a minister. After that he traveled over two hundred thousand miles, filling appointments to preach in all the Southern States. Within the last thirty years he has preached in nearly every State in the Union and in some European countries. He has been chaplain of the House since 1883, and can, in all probability, hold the place indefinitely.

DR. LEWIS MEISBURG, of Buffalo, a successful physician, died in that city, and in his will left a codicil devoting $500 for a funeral feast for his friends. Champagne and oysters were the leading courses of the entertainment, and over two hundred people took part in the banquet. A free concert was also provided in the programme.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE REPUBLICAN SPIRIT SPREADING.

India has held a great National Convention and declared for Home Rule. It says it has as much right to govern itself as England has. It proposes to have a legislature of its own, make its own laws, and set up in the government business itself. What next!

The Republican spirit is in the air! It flies across continents, bridges oceans, makes itself at home in new lands. Think of the country of the Rajah moving up to the side of Ireland and demanding Home Rule! England had better prepare for the inevitable. If Home Rule is good for Ireland it is for any other British province.

Australia, too, is greatly stirred on the subject. It is getting tired of leading strings. So is Canada. With Spain and Portugal clamoring for the overthrow of monarchy, with India demanding Home Rule, with half a dozen other countries looking toward the Republican star of hope, there are going to be some sleepless nights for crowned heads in the near future. The Republican spirit is rapidly spreading.

THE COLORED CONFERENCE.

The 24th session of the Virginia Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church opened here on Wednesday last and adjourned on Monday of this week. It was presided over by Bishop J. W. Hood, one of the ablest colored men of this country—a man of large brain, liberal culture and wide intelligence. There was a full attendance, and on looking the assemblage over one was impressed with the fine appearance of most of the members. Among them were a number of strong men—Manly, Winfield, Caldwell, Dickerson, Fisher, Levy and others.

There was a large amount of business and it was transacted in an orderly and dignified manner. Among the important subjects was that of Education. An able report was made by the special committee which elicited an interesting discussion. Both showed that this vital question was claiming the earnest attention of the members of the Conference, and the result is strikingly manifest in the increase of better educated, and of course better equipped ministers.

From the reports that came from the various Churches it was learned that the membership has increased and that the condition of the denomination was that of healthy progress.

On Sunday there were services in all the colored Churches in the morning, afternoon and at night, at which sermons were delivered by ministers attending the Conference.

ENGLAND'S GREATEST STATESMAN.

Gladstone, England's grand old man and greatest statesman, has just passed his eigthieth milestone. Old as he is, his eye is not dimmed nor his mental force abated. He is to-day one of the foremost figures of the world. No list of great men, however select, would be complete with him left out. He is great in the greatness of things attempted as well as done. He is a type of the statesmanship that draws inspiration from the clouds, and sympathy from the earth. Every movement for the elevation and improvement of humanity finds a champion in him He is the incarnation of England's moral sentiment. There are few men living who have his breadth of scholarship, together with his knowledge of affairs. He is scholar, orator, statesman and philanthropist, all in one.

DEATH OF CONGRESSMAN KELLY.

Hon. William D. Kelley, who for about thirty years was a member of Congress from Philadelphia and was called "the Father of the House," died at Washington City on the 9th inst, in his 76th year of age. An earnest Republican, he was always in the foremost ranks of his party, and his speeches both in and out of Congress were cogent, effective and forcible. We made Judge Kelley's acquaintance about 35 years ago, having been called on to preside at a large public meeting where he made a ringing speech. He always remembered us in the way of specially interesting documents and an occasional letter. His career in public life has been long and honorable. Among the advocates of the principles of Protection he was one of the most distinguished.

Announcement is made that Governor McKinney, of Virginia never swears, never smokes and don't drink whiskey; at which Kentucky wonders what on earth the Southern Democracy is coming to anyhow.

"Who knows," asks a reflective cotemporary, "what the year 1890 will bring forth?" Well, it will bring July 4th, and that's a big and important event, isn't it?

A COMPLETE ANSWER.

It is a well known fact that through competition among our own manufacturers, under the protective system, we now manufacture many articles, especially those most in demand, like cotton goods, and sell them as cheaply as they can be boughtabroad—and relatively cheaper when we consider the large wages of the workingmen here. A great many good people, taking but a limited view of the matter, ask why the duty cannot be removed? Hon. George S. Boutwell, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, answers this question completely, in an article in a late issue of the *American Economist*. He says:

I might cite the article of printing cloths as an industry that has been carried to such perfection that the price fixed at Fall River is for the day the basis of the world. If this be so, then the rate of duty adds nothing to the price of the cloth.

Why then, it may be asked, should the duty remain? The answer is on the surface.

The duty is not a burden upon consumers, but its existence is security against the importation of any surplus that may have accumulated in foreign countries during a period of business depression. Such incidents in business are not uncommon and without the security furnished by a duty, an American interest might be prostrated for a time, or even destroyed by a combination of competing producers in other lands. Again, if this be so, there is no occasion to remove or modify the duty, inasmuch as we may rely with confidence upon domestic competition to reduce the price in the market to the minimum compatible with the cost of labor,

THE SITUATION IN BRAZIL.

The present state of affairs in Brazil seems to be thus: There is no question as to a Monarchy or a Republic. The Kingdom will never be restored, a vast majority of the Brazilians favoring a Republic. But, says a writer, "the burning issue is whether the clique who took advantage of the drift of popular feeling to overthrow Dom Pedro and seize the government for themselves, shall be allowed to rule the country, or other republicans, who hold different views regarding the principles to be embodied in the new constitution of the nation.

Hard times in the cotton counties is inducing the farmers to diversify their crops. It is what they should have been doing all the time.

From Our Boston Correspondent.

BOSTON, January 6, 1890.
Editor of THE CAROLINIAN.

I manage my barn and stock—horses, cows, pigs and hens, to contribute to my pleasure and their comfort. The process is simple, of but two points, to give them enough to eat of good food and keep them warm—a task the simplest reader of your paper can accomplish if he makes an effort. When the cold whistling wind whips its blistering lash around the corner of your house and barn it is a luxury of the house to be sensible, that the barn inmates of the establishment are thought of. I am sure that if they indulge any thought about it, it is that of gratitude. I like to indulge the thought that as I go into my barn of a cold day my stock are glad to see me. Our dependence for life is on these four footed fellow creatures and the more thought we bestow on them, in cold weather, the better the table of three meals. Good quality of farming is to keep stock warm and well fed in winter.

Mr. Grady is dead. His qualities gave proprietorship in him to the whole nation. Boston did not agree with his theories, but she done better, she loved him for great and noble attributes. His mission was broad, not without great influence to bind up the bruises of a bloody strife. If goodness was the remedy for a great evil, his memory would perfect or completely heal over of all the scars. The force of his speech in Boston was profound. The Boston merchants contribute freely to his monument, A delegation of the merchants club go to Atlanta to attend a merchants meeting there early this month.

Don't get discouraged over the colored problem. It is business to cure to-morrow all that provokes to day. Don't talk loud; don't strike; don't shoot. There's virtue in these "don'ts." Educate the colored man to be a good subject and let office alone until his qualifications and the conditions of society call for his services. It is a delight to be a good subject, a custom of my life time, and I can speak with a sincere heart to the colored man, *let politics alone* and stick to the plow and you'll always have a good home and enough to eat. Clothe and educate your children.

A public office spoils nine tenths of the white race. It is a bite at great cost and great demorilization. The great glory of human life is industry, temperance, thrift and a good home for old age. These are accomplishments of great honor. Without these virtues the world might as well not have been made.

No winter yet; ponds open and farmers ploughing and cattle feeding in pastures. It is called one of the warm circle of winters.

I am glad to see the NORTH CAROLINIAN of good stuff on Protection. It foots the bill to improved arthere, that is to cope successfully with free trade England by and by. High tariff Germany troubles us as much in the markets as free trade England. A meeting was held in Boston recently called "Reform Tariff." Its remedy for reformation, *no duties at all*. But what else could one expect from gentlemen whose political legacies clothed and fed their tables and the only possessions they dug upout of the order of things was a Harvard parchment that did not cost them a cent. The yoke of business toil, spent against obstacles they never move. If they will think out an improvement in a mouse trap and build a factory and pay the bills of its cost and for stock and the labor of the neighborhood, they might run a month by which time England would push through a free road, its duplicate, and undersell them, and between breakfast and dinner the proprietor will come to his senses and wonder why he has been such a big fool.

To sit in your chair and rust because you hired your neighbor to make for you any implement of use is a strong put in free trade.

W. S.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Declaration of Principles.

Profoundly impressed that we, the Farmers' Alliance, united by the strong and faithful ties of financial and home interests, should set forth our declaration of intentions; we therefore, resolve:

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes, in the science of economical government, in a strictly non-partizan spirit.

2. To endorse the motto: "In things essential unity, and all things, charity."

3. To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially and financially.

4. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order.

5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind and brotherly love among ourselves.

6. To suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudice; all unhealthy rivalry and selfish ambition.

The brightest jewels which it garners are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding to assuage the sufferings of a brother or sister; bury the dead; care for the widows and educate the orphans; to exercise charity to offenders; to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others, and to protect the principles of the Alliance unto death. It's laws are reason and equity; it's cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life; it's intentions are, "peace on earth good will towards all men."

ARTICLE X OF CONSTITUTION.

SEC. 1. Any member who shall hereafter disclose any of the workings of the Order, or who may impart the password of the Order knowingly to any one not entitled to the same or who shall disclose any of the secrets pertaining to the business of the Order, shall, on conviction thereof, be immediately expelled by the body and shall not be eligible to membership thereafter.

Eight Mistakes of Farmers.

Farmers' Call.

To think that any one can farm; that a man who has starved as a canvasser for a patent churn or who has been unsuccessful as a carpenter can jump into farming—a business requiring high intelligence and persevering efforts—and, being utterly unfamiliar with details, be able to make money on the farm.

To entertain the idea that a large farm half stocked and poorly cultivated pays better than a few acres well and carefully tilled.

To pay several dollars for good farm tools and allow them, for want of proper shelter, to become useless a year or so sooner than they should.

To let year after year pass by with no attempt to improve the quality of the farm stock. Blooded cattle and horses pay. The cattle make beef quicker, the cows give more and richer milk, and the horses are of a better temper.

To let foolish pride of narrow-minded prejudice prevent the adoption of new methods when they have been proven by practical men.

To get up after the sun, lean on fork handle and speculate for an hour or two upon what the weather is going to be, while the weeds get a start, and then wonder why farming doesn't pay.

To leave a lot of unchopped wood wet or half-split at the pile, a lot of old harness hanging in the kitchen, and muddy tracks in the dining room and expect to see the women good natured.

To have a lot of half-fed, emanciated, lonesome-looking fowls roosting dejectedly in some old tree, when a few good, healthy chickens properly housed would make the poultry yard an honor instead of a disgrace.

The Time honored Notre Dame, Balt., Md.—We have had ample opportunity to convince ourselves of the efficacy of Salvation Oil. We cheerfully submit our names to the public as reference. Respectfully, Sisters of Notre Dame, Aisquith & Eager streets, Baltimore, Md.

No wonder people have confidence when the best physicians are prescribing Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing It is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Is There no Protection Against This!

From the Boston Advertiser.

We should be blind not to see, recreant not to say, that tidal wave after tidal wave of European immigration is now sweeping and seething in upon these shores that is bringing a vast mass of humandriftwood. It is clannish, improvident, unintelligent. It regards American institutions with the indifference of ignorance or with the hatred that lawlessness always feels towards law

The First Step.

Perhaps you are run down, can't eat, can't sleep, can't think, can't do anything to your satisfaction and you wonder what ails you. You should heed the warning, you are taking the first step into nervous Prostration. You need a nerve tonic and in Electric Bitters you will find the exact remedy for restoring your nervous system to its normal, healthy condition. Surprising results follow the use of this great Nerve Tonic and Alterative. Your appetite returns, good digestion is restored and the liver and kidneys resume healthy action. Try a bottle. Price 50 cents at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

What He Saw in Norfolk.

Press.

A New Yorker, just back from Norfolk told me of a queer conjunction which he saw there. On the four corners of Cove and Church streets in that city, he says, are to be seen, first, a liquor store, then a druggist's store and doctor's office, then an undertaker's office, and on the last corner a graveyard. There is something suggestive of getting rid of a man with neatness and dispatch in this combination.

STATE NEWS.

There are twenty-two prisoners in jail at Lumberton.

Ex-Gov. Jarvis has been again promoted. He has been elected superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school at Greenville, Pitt county.

The Rev. John H. Vannoy, perhaps the oldest Baptist preacher in North Carolina, died in Ashe county Thursday. He was eighty-two years old

So large is the exodus of colored people from Wayne county that the commissioners of that county have ordered a new educational census to be taken the latter part of this month.

George W. Kugler's extensive saw mills near Washington, Beaufort county, were burned Wednesday. Much lumber was also destroyed and the total loss is $25,000 with no insurance.

The Wilson Advance says the negroes are leaving for the turpentine districts of Georgia and South Carolina by the hundreds. The men who work them are hiring large numbers of them.

The Rutherford Banner chronicles the sale in that county of nine thousand acres of land to parties from Maine who will immediately begin the opening up of the land and colonizing it.

Claude Parish, white, 42 years of age, was hanged in the jail yard at Raleigh just after 1:15 o'clock on the 10th inst. His crime was that of assaulting his own daughter, about 13 years of age.

On the 9th the city of Newberne voted by a very large majority to subscribe $50,000 to aid in constructing a railroad from Newberne to Wilmington; only three votes were cast against the proposition.

At Pantego, Beaufort county, an inhuman act was committed. Three horses belonging to William Harris were found dead in their stalls and the discovery of pulverized glass in their feed-box shows that they were killed by that means.

The Raleigh Call says the State has no ready cash on hand. Checks for current expenses are now being issued to meet current expenses on the "face" and credit of the commonwealth. The treasurer was heard to say this morning that sheriffs were more tardy in settling up than ever before.

Maj. E. G. Harrell has made up his party of fifty from the State to attend the next Mardi Gras at New Orleans. The party will go together and will get a great reduction of rates. The entire trip will cost each one only $50. This will include sleeping-car and hotel charges. They will be gone ten days.

Governor Fowle has authorized an exchange of courts between Judges Brown and Bynum whereby the former will hold those in Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, Anson, Cumberland, Robeson and Richmond, while the latter will hold those of Caldwell, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Yancey and McDowell

The people and farmers of Bertie held a meeting to see what could be done in these hard times. They resolved that with close economy and hard work they could go through 1890 without absolute suffering; asked the merchants to give all the aid possible, and advised the people to make their own supplies and live cheaper.

A special from Greenville says: "Tuesday night at seven o'clock as Sydney Owens was leaving the hotel he was shot by an unknown party who was concealed behind a tree near the hotel. Suspicion rests on John Hatton a young man who some time ago had a difficulty with Owens Hatton is now under arrest and it is feared Owens' wounds may be fatal. Considerable excitement in town."

Governor Fowle has fixed the day of execution of four men, appointing the same date, February 7th, for the execution of all of them. These are John Wilson, convicted of murder in Yancey county at the spring court of 1889; Manly Pankey, convicted of murder in Montgomery county, fall term, 1889; Samuel Halford and R. P. Willis, both convicted of burglary in Rutherford county at spring term 1889 All the parties took appeals to the Supreme Court but the judgment in each case was confirmed.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor

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March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
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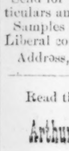

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The valuable water mill, known as "Goodwin's Mill," situated in Belvidere Township, Perquimans county, N. C., is now offered for sale to effect a division of the property. It is located in the midst of a fine timber section of country. The facility for transfer of timber to mill and lumber to market is good. Market for grain is unsurpassed. Mill is in good repair. Terms, $250, $1000 cash, and $500 and interest each year for three years. Title good. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Belvidere, Perquimans county, N. C.
Sept. 25th, 1889. RUFUS WHITE.

New York Tribune for 1890.

New Features.

A Brilliant Year Ahead.

During 1890 the New York Tribune will be greatly improved in quality and made more lively, fresh and readable than ever before in its history. Among the special contributors during 1890 will be:
Andrew Carnegie, "Principles of business Success."
Gail Hamilton, "European Monarchs,"
Terence V Powderly, "Restriction of Immigration"
Chauncy M. Depew, Senator John J. Ingalls, Mrs. John A. Logan, Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton and others topics not announced.
Albert Griffin, "Temperance Among Germans," a new view
Judge A. W. Tourgee, "The Colored Race in America."
S. C. T. Dodd, "The Advantages of Trusts."
"Josiah Allen's Wife," "The Small Salaries of Country Clergymen."
Senator Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada, "Unlimited Silver Coinage"
Fred S. Tallmadge on "Men of the Revolution."
Kate Field, "Mormon Question,"
Erastus Wiman, "Successes and Failures Among Business Men."
Rev. Edward Everett Hale, "The New England of to-day."
Bishop Henry C. Potter, "Rural Reinforcement of City Population."
Geo. W. Cable on "Some Strange Legislation in the South,"
Marshall P. Wilder, "Humor of England and America."
* * * * * "Evils of Trusts."
Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, "Chances for Capital in the New South
I. C. Russell, U. S. Geographical Survey, "Highest Peaks of the U. S,
W. M. Grosvenor, "Gold and Silver as Money.
L. E. Quigg, "What is Left of our Public lands
Emily Huntington, "Household Science
Ernest Whitney, "Peculiarities of American Pronounciation.
Prof. Wm. Pepper, President of University of Pa. "A college education good for all; what is best for those who cannot get it.
M. Y. Beach, "Slayer of 430 Bears.

☞ Other contributors will be announced hereafter. The articles will cost many thousands of dollars and will appear in the Tribune only.

Soldiers' Stories.

The Tribune will also print, in addition to its regular G. A. R. and S. of V. page, a number of entertaining stories of actual experience in the war, not less than 25 in number, each a page of the Tribune in length, by privates and officers of the union; with a rank not higher than that of Captain. Veterans are invited to contribute to this series of stories. Every one accepted will be paid for at regular newspaper rates Prizes of $250, $150 and $75 will be paid for the best three. Manuscripts must be enclosed to "The Tribune, N. Y." and inscribed "Soldiers Department."

Papers on Farming.

In addition to our regular and extremely interesting agricultural department (two pages a week), The Tribune will print a number of long and carefully prepared articles on particular branches of farming, written by practical experts. Farmers who want to make money out of their farms must read these special discussions in The Tribune.

The Best Tribune Ever Seen

will be supplied to readers during the coming year.

A large number of desirable and novel premiums are added to our list, and they are offered at terms which will enable our readers to obtain them practically at whole sale rates. Send 2c stamp for our 20 page catalogue,

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One hundred special prizes will be distributed on May 1, 1890, among the club agents who have, up to that date, sent in the largest 100 clubs of local Weekly and Semi-Weekly subscribers. These prizes will include a $700 Piano, a $200 Cabinet Organ, a $150 Solitaire Diamond, a free trip to New York with expenses there paid etc, being worth a total of $2,440.

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THE TRIBUNE, New York.

1890.
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ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of Edwin A. Abbey—will be presented in Harper's Magazine for 1890, with comments by Andrew Lang. Harper's Magazine has also made special arrangements with Alphonse Daudet, the greatest of living French novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story, to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin," The story will be translated by Henry James, and illustrated by Rossi and Myrbach.

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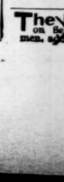

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We want weekly information from every county of the Albemarle District, of every and all new enterprises starting or established, improvements of all kinds, everything connected with the development of this section and the upbuilding of the people. Send us short, plain statements, as often as may be. The CAROLINIAN is interested in the material advancement of this section of Eastern North Carolina, and it will gladly publish all matters of the kind indicated.

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THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners—J. B. Flora, J. B. Brockett, Zephaniah Furgess, Will G. Underwood and Emanuel Davis. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Tho's R. Mann. Constable and Collector—A. West Attorney—E. F. Aydlett

Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—Wm. C. Davis.

CHURCHES.

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COLORED. Methodist—Rev. J. S. Caldwell, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor.

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New Furniture, New Servants and everything First-Class.

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The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1890.

☞ Farmers are busy.

☞ Some of the Fishermen are at work,

☞ Some of the Truckers are planting peas,

☞ The "oldest inhabitant" does not remember such a winter.

☞ Our Boston correspondent favors us with another interesting letter.

☞ Farmers report that the oats sown in December is looking bright and green.

☞ The Express train now arrives here 20 minutes earlier than before. See change in schedule.

☞ Mr. Thos. J. Poyner, Superintendent of the Life Saving Service in this District has been invited to "step down and out."

☞ An election will be held in Crawford township, Currituck county, on the 11 of February on the 'stock law" question.

☞ Mrs. Adeline Walton, a well known and most estimable lady, died at her home in Gates county on the 5th inst, aged 75 years.

☞ The dwelling on the farm of Mr, B. F. Keaton, near Nixonton, was destroyed by fire one night last week. Only a small insurance.

☞ Mr. A. J. Armstrong, of Cresswell, having purchased the farm of Capt. A. S. Conklin near Elizabeth City, moved thereon with his family last week.

☞ Fears are expressed about the fruit. The trees are being so forced by the phenomenal weather that a sharp cold snap may do them irreparable injury.

☞ Davenport & Morris, the leading Fish Dealers of Richmond, Va., renew their advertisement in the CAROLINIAN. This is a reliable house. Read their Card.

☞ The store house including a large stock of merchandize, belonging to Mr J. B. Cartwright, of Nixonton, was destroyed by fire a short time ago. Only partially insured.

☞ In compliance with the request of "Subscriber" we publish, in another column, the "Declaration of Principles" of the Farmers' Alliance. It will be seen that it declares itself to be "a strictly non-partizan" organization.

☞ A correspondent from Hatteras states that oysters are being carried away from the natural beds in Pamlico Sound at the rate of near 4,000 bushels a week. He says "the oyster laws are a dead letter, and the Virginia oyster men are violating it with impunity." Why is it the law is not enforced?

☞ Jerry Banks, a well known and worthy colored man residing on the farm of Mrs. George D. Pool, died on the 7th inst. A white friend who knew him well, in a note, pays him this tribute: "He was honest, upright and highly respected. Faithful in the discharge of his duties in this life, he leaves behind him a good name."

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the Card of A. W. Haff, successor to Lanphear & Haff, 12 Fulton Fish Market, New York. To the Fishermen of all this section Mr Haff needs no introduction. He has for many years looked after their interests, has always been prompt and has given general satisfaction. He is a safe man to deal with.

☞ The pulpit of the colored Methodist Church was occupied on Sunday morning by Bishop J. W. Hood. His theme was "The Conquering King," and the sermon was both scholarly and eloquent. By the way, the Bishop has few superiors as a pulpit orator and he has also won distinction as a lecturer and author. A man of fine attainments, strong sense, high character and indefatigable energy, he has done and is doing a great work for his people.

☞ There are teachers and—teachers! Some good, some medium, some unfitted for the duties of the school room. There is a constant temptation for even the best teachers to get into a rut, and require simply a memory-process on the part of the pupils. All the facts, big and little, are expected to be memorized, and the child gets no idea whatever of their relative values; for the most trival detail may require as great, or even a greater effort, to memorize it as that required by a fundamental principle. One of the specially needful qualifications for a teacher is common sense. With this endowment, proper care will be taken that the child is made to understand what is absolutely essential for him to remember, and what is of only relative value. It was a clever remark of a writer on pedagogies, that one of the first things to be done in any attempt to train the memory is to learn to forget; that is, to forget useless details, in order to remember distinctly those facts of real importance.

☞ The man who itches for fame must scratch around lively to secure it.

——See Fowler & Co's lap robes, large assortment and prices to suit.

☞ Boys should be taught what they ought to know when they become men.

☞ Conscience differs in different persons, and with some persons it makes no difference.

——See the childs, misses and ladies jacks and wraps at Fowler & Co's. Prices to suit.

☞ If some people would stop worrying about the past and worry a little about the future, they would improve their chances of success.

——Two second hand Sitting Room Stoves for sale, very cheap. Call at this office.

☞ A great many well known people died last year, but "Constant Reader," "Many Citizens" and "Pro Bono Public" are still well and hearty.

——New and beautiful square heating stoves at popular prices at Robinson's.

☞ There are two kinds of "friends"—those who are fair in *promises* and those who promptly ACT The CAROLINIAN has had experience with both. It never forgets the latter.

—— Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

☞ In reply to the inquiry of "A Member," the CAROLINIAN states that its columns are open to and that it will publish such proceedings of the meetings of the Farmers' Alliance as are furnished it. Its aim is to give its readers all the news.

——TURNER'S N. C., Almanac, the Old Reliable for sale at Melick's store. Price 10 cents.

☞ A gentleman who has returned from a visit to the counties on the other side of the Sound informs us that there is great depression because of the general failure of the crops. It appears to be the condition in nearly all of Eastern North Carolina.

——Dry goods, boots and shoes at Fowler & Co's. Largest stock and lowest prices. Call and examine.

☞ Hope springs eternal in the human breast. It has an influence the horizon of which is never known because as the blue line beyond the desert recedes with every step made towards it, so hope, which often and often looks as though it were fading forever from the human soul, still exists and embraces every possibility of preadventures and chance.

——For first-class Beef call at H. C Grice's stall at the Market House. Fresh meats and sausage always on hand.

☞ A cotemporary was asked to describe the symptoms of the new epidemic. He sat down and wrote:

If you have running at the nose
And constant fits of sneezing,
A chilly feeling down your back,
As though your spine was freezing,
If in a "rocky," nervous state,
Like one in drunken frenzy,
My friend, you've got the French la grippe
Or English influenza.

Any of our readers thus attacked may be sure they've "got" it.

——There was a young woman named Fleet who had bunions all over her feet When she heard the glad news of well fittin shoes, she tumbled right off of her seat. Shoes for all at Moses Weisel's

☞ Time! Money! An hour of the one and a dollar of the latter. How few young people have a proper conception of the value of the first or the proper idea of the value of the second. And yet "time is money," says the adage, There is as much material value in an hour as there is in a dollar. We repeat, it is the fewest number of young men who appreciate this. But, here and there, some are found who do understand it and profit by their knowledge. And they are those who get ahead of their fellows. No man accumulates property or riches that is a spendthrift of his money, nor does any one gather wealth who is a spendthrift of his time. The one axiom is as true as the other.

——The reason why Robinson & Co., has such a trade is probably because he minds his P's and Q's: Price and Purity: Quantity and Quality People are apt to appreciate the highest in purity when it is associated with the lowest in price,

☞ "Student" asks "When the apostrophe and letter 's' should be annexed to words terminating with 's,' and when the apostrophe only should be used?" This puzzles a great many people. The apostrophe and "s" are added, to denote the possessive case, to all singular nouns, whether they end with "s" or "ss" or any other letter, and to all plurals not ending with "s," plurals ending with "s" having only the apostrophe added. Thus, one would write of "Robinson's store," "Bass's paper," "a seamstress's work," these being the correct singular possessive forms; and in the plural, "seamstresses' work," "the scholars' names" etc,

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

☞ The prize of corn in this market is 40 cents, in Norfolk 44 cents; in New York, No. 2. white, 40 cents.

☞ The weather prophets, goose bones, extra thick corn husks, etc., were all frauds.

☞ J. H. Perry, Sheriff of Chowan county, has settled with the State Treasurer, paying $3,246,47.

☞ W. Winslow & Bro., of Winfall, have made an assignment, caused by bad crops and unability of debtors to pay up.

☞ We are sorry to hear of a number of farmers having lost their meat from the warm weather. Following bad crops, this is a misfortune indeed.

☞ A Northern gentleman who has been spending some days here was out on Sunday enjoying the pleasant weather, and, on observing the colored people going to and returning from their several Churches, expressed surprise at their tidy appearance, all being well and neatly dressed, showing evidence of comfort and good taste, Said he, "It speaks well for your colored population."

LOCAL MENTION

A few strawberries were in town last week. They were never known to ripen so early before.—Roper's new steam Grist Mill is now in full operation.—Miss Annie, daughter of B. F. Spence esq., after a holiday vacation, has returned to school at Hagerstown; Md.—Dr. W. B. Fearing has sold out in Currituck and removed back to Elizabeth City.—At last

The old jail
Is for sale,

being offered to the highest bidder. When taken down Court House Square will be greatly improved.—Thanks to Mr. Carroll Pool for a copy of *The Rio News* sent by his father Hon. C. C. Pool from Rio Janerio.—The Town Commissioners have wisely amended the Ordinances so as to permit the selling of fresh fish on the streets after 10 o'clock A. M.—We had a call last week from F. M. Kissinger esq. a prominent business man from Mifflinburg, Pa. He was on his return from a visit to Roper City.—Mr. A. M. Phelps and family, of Cresswell, have located here.—The body of Matthew Turner, col., a native of this place, but for some time residing at Norfolk, was brought here for interment Friday. —A lady, with a slight attack, was asked how "la grippe" came? She replied:

"You ask me 'how came it?'
In sad cadenza,
Why, the door was left open,
And influenza!"

—Mr. George Jennings of this place, employed on the N. S. R. R., at Berkely, had one of his feet badly mashed by a car passing over it on Friday.—One of the entertaining features of the Colored Conference last week was the fine singing by Rev. J. H. Manly, formerly Presiding Elder here, but now located at Petersburg, Va. He has been dubbed the "Sankey" of the A. M. E. Zion Church, and he merits the title.—Capt. E. O. Williams of the yacht "Vidette," of New York, dropped in the other day and entertained us for some time. He expects to spend some time on our coast, gradually sailing on down to Florida.—What a balmy, spring-like day Sunday was! An about everybody was out enjoying it.—The Town Commissioners have ordered that electric lights be placed in front of all the Churches in town.—Rev. E. M. Jordan Pastor of the Methodist Church, gave us a pleasant social call on Monday. We appreciate the visit of our local clergy, and repeat that the CAROLINIAN "latch string" is out for all of them.—There has, as yet, been no well diagnosed case of the "la grippe" here.—Morris, Blades & Co have added more new and improved machinery in their mill here.—Mr. R. Humphreys and family, of Salisbury, Md., are in the City. Mr. Humphreys is a member of the Toadvine Lumber Co., here.—J. L Dexter esq., and family, of Mass, have been visiting their daughter and sister Mrs. Lieut. Failing.—A cooler wave has struck us.—Marriage bells to-day.

The Carolinian Wants:

To see Tiber and Poindexter Creeks dredged out,

To hear the music of the hammer, saw and trowel kept up in every part of the City.

The Carolinian Observes:

That some of the office-seekers are busy laying wires.

That certain democratic politicians are bidding for the support of the Farmers Alliance.

One of the most useful articles that we know of is that famous household remedy for the baby, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It costs only 25 cents a bottle.

No one can adequately describe the suffering imposed by dyspepsia. It darkens life's pathway and makes existence almost unbearable; but Laxador will not only alleviate the tortues of dyspepsia, but will cure the disease. Price only 25 cents.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, January 10, 1890.

Senator Edmunds in a five minute speech effectually took the color out of a lurid speech delivered by Senator Voorhees in favor of a resolution offered by him calling upon the Attorney General for information as to whether the U. S. District Attorney at Indianapolis had acted under orders from the department of Justice in the matter of refusing to sanction the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of Col. W. W. Dudley during his recent visit to Indianapolis. Mr. Edmunds offered as an amendment the following which was adopted: "That the Attorney General be and hereby is instructed to inform the Senate what instructions, if any, the department of Justice had given to S. N. Chambers, district attorney for the district of Indiana, on the subject of the arrest of W. W. Dudley or his exception from arrest, and by what authority of law any such instructions have been given, and that copies of all such correspondence be transmitted to the Senate." Mr. Edmunds sarcastically expressed his admiration of and concurrence in the beautiful tribute of the Senator from Indiana to the value of political morality. This caused a broad smile all around, which was increased to a positive titter among the republicans when Mr. Edmunds sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter written by the chairman of a democratic county committee in Indiana some months before the alleged Dudley 'blocks of five" letter, which was so nearly like that document that Mr. Edmunds called it its twin brother. The resolution adopted will bring no information simply because the Attorney General has none to give, Mr. Voorhees knew this, but being overloaded with slurs and innuendoes against Mr. Harrison he took this occasion to unload. He has injured no one except himself.

Justice Brewer seemes thoroughly at home on the bench of the Supreme Court where he took his seat for the first time Monday.

Supt. Porter of the Census bureau says it will require an additional appropriation of $450,000 to add a special report of the present condition of the negro to the census, as many prominent people have requested.

The House committee on the Silcott defalcation has completed its report which is to be accompanied by a bill appropriating money to pay the salaries of the members.

Judge Kelley as a Orator.

J. S. Hall in Press,

I have heard all the great public orators of the last twenty years, Judge Kelly was the only one who ever touched my sensibilities and sent the tears into my eyes. You don't expect to be affected to tears by a political speech. In this instance I was not alone, for I saw big drops stealing down the cheeks of scores of stalwart men about me. It was at Chickering Hall in 1884. Judge Kelley had come back from a summer spent in France, Spain and Italy. He was visibly ill and feeble. He told us that he felt scarcely able to stand up and tell of the miseries of the Old World, but that he was strengthened to do so by his belief that he must warn the people not to throw over the protective system, Then he described scenes among the poor people of those countries with such vividness and pathos that it was impossible not to feel sympathy for their woe. The tender chord of Judge Kelley's own heart had been touched as well, and before I knew it my eyes were wet and dim. I shall always remember that speech and its effect on me as the most powerful oratory I ever heard.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is that when once given a trial Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any throat, lung or chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time or money refunded. Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

Glenn Falls, N. Y., January 11.—The weather is very cold and about a foot of snow fell to day.

FOR DYSPEPSIA

Use Brown's Iron Bitters.

Physicians recommend it.

All dealers keep it. $1.00 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Jacob Salomonsky

—0—0—

The Grandest Display of

—0—0—

Dress Goods

and

Clothing!

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

☞ *Very Lowest Prices.*

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A Fine Assortment of

Gents Furnishing Goods.

Store on Water Street

Elizabeth City, - - N C.

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—*TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.*—

Norfolk Southern Railroad.

SCHEDULE TAKES EFFECT JANY 13, 1890.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 12:05 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3:03 P. M.

The Accommodation daily, except Saturdays and Sundays, leaves at 6:45 A. M. and returning, arrives at 9:10 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville,

M. K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R'y, Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City,

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvani R. R., Pier 27 North river.

T. SELBY HARNEY,

Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

Dismal Swamp Canal Co.

The Dismal Swamp Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERT Superintendent.

ICE AND COAL!

RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities,

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N.C. FRED DAVIS Agent

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SASSAFRAS, PENNYROYAL, WINTER GREEN SPEARMINT, &c.

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86 & 88 WILLIAM, ST., N. Y

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for. *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents" with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINTON, D C

FREE $85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are sent Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 814, Portland, Maine.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. Our facilities are unequalled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send ONE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beauty of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easily to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 1500, PORTLAND, MAINE.

FREE

Only $20. High Arm $25.00

FAVORITE SINGER.

Drop leaf, fancy cover, large drawers, nickel rings, full line attachments. Sent on trial. Buy of Manufacturers to get new machines. Warranted 5 years. *CO-OPERATIVE SEWING MACINE CO. 269 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.* ☞ *We Pay Freight.* ☜

DREW'S YEAST POWDER

Superior to all Substitutes

For raising and making Light, Digestible Biscuits, Bread, Tea Cake, Pies, Muffins, Waffles, Johnny Cake, Corn Bread, Short Cake, Pot Pies, Dumplings, Boiled Puddings and Buckwheat. ½ pound cans 5 cents. Sold by Country Merchants.

Drew Manufacturing Co., BALTIMORE, Md.

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At the low combination price of $4 for both. Address PALEMON JOHN, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Ho! you sleepers!
Rub your peepers;
Open wide each eye.

Don't be creepers,
Bargain reepers,
Now's the time to buy.

Right this Way for Bargains.

Don't be backward in coming forward, and don't fall over yourselves in the rush. We are no robbers; so we won't hold you up. Don't let anybody hold you down. What do we mean? We mean that it's about time for everybody to know that we're on deck again with

A Superb Stock of Winter Goods.

Goods which everybody will want, when the merits of our stock is understood. Our stock is like a baby; for it's all new. It's like a fat man, for it's awful big. It's like a beautiful woman, for it has lots of style. It's like a millionaire, for it's worth lots of money. It's like high-toned women, because it has quality.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT

must be the fate of everyone who gazes on these goods; not only because they are handsome, but because they are cheap in every sense of the word. Nobody CAN beat us on stock. Nobody SHALL beat us on price. Buy where you like, but see our stock before you buy. It'll be money in your pockets and in ours too; for you want the best and cheapest and we have it,

Groceries, Hardware, China, Glassware, Rope, Twine, Paints, Oil, Hay, Lime, &c., &c.

AGENTS FOR "NEW LEE" COOK STOVES.

ROBINSON & Co.,

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

YOUR ATTENTION IS ASKED

TO A FEW FACTS.

Do you know *that FLORA carried the largest Stock* —of GROCERIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PAINTS AND OILS— in the City? This is true beyond doubt. He goes wherever these goods can be had to best advantage, and takes them in such lots as to get them at the lowest possible prices, paying Cash.

Is it any wonder that FLORA'S trade has grown larger and larger until he sells more of these goods than any House in the City? Throngs are to be seen at almost any time during business hour at this popular Store, all of whom are so well pleased that they they deem it a pleasure to buy of him when in want.

☞ But it is not necessary to come to the store to enjoy this privilege. You can order whatever you wish and know that you are paying the very lowest price for what you get.

Tobacco and Snuff at Factory Prices. Agent for Dupont's Powder.

TO BE HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS, BUY YOUR GOODS OF

J. B. FLORA,

Southwest Corner Main and Water Streets,

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FOWLER & CO.,

Have in Their

FALL & WINTER STOCK.

FURNITURE, WARES AND STATIONREY

I keep constantly on hand a large and full assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS, TIN WARE, WOODEN WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, QUEENS, PORCELAIN & FRENCH DECORATED WARE, CHANDELIERS, GLASS WARE, WALL PAPER, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GLASS, ETC, ETC.

Also *BIBLES, SCHOOL BOOKS, POETS AND NOVELS at New York Prices. Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low. If you want to save money call and see me.*

P. W. MELICK,

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BAKING, COOKING and ROASTING.

—BY THE USE OF THE FAMOUS—

OTHELLO RANGE,

WITH OR WITHOUT RESERVOIR, HIGH SHELF OR WATER-BACK.

YOU Can heat your house thoroughly, HEALTHFULLY and ECONOMICALLY with the

TORRID STEEL DRUM FURNACE.

Those who use the TORRID always praise it. Send for FURNACE BOOK giving heating capacity and prices.

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INDURATED FIBRE WARE.

ABSOLUTELY ONE PIECE!

HAS NO HOOPS!

NEITHER PAINTED OR VARNISHED!

NOT AFFECTED BY HOT WATER!

HAS APPEARANCE OF POLISHED MAHOGANY.

PAILS, TUBS, BASINS, PANS, KEELERS; SPITTOONS, SLOP-JARS, WATER-COOLERS, REFRIGERATORS, &c., &c.

LARGE VARIETY OF GOODS.

CORDLEY & HAYES, New York, Sole Agents.

Factories: Portland, Me., Peterboro, N. H., Watertown, Mass., Oswego, N. Y., Lockport, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Winona, Minn.

FOR SALE BY ALL HOUSE-FURNISHING, HARDWARE, GROCERY AND CROCKERY DEALERS.

FULL PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION

FREE FOR METHODIST TRIAL

Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to people whose only aim is to bless their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles, by direct application to the seat of disease in nearly instances it is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted enfeebling elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health

TREATMENT, One Month, $3.

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Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles, by direct application to the seat of disease in nearly instances it is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted enfeebling elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health

SEMINAL PASTILLES.

A Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Paralysis, Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely lost and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-brain work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and receive SAMPLE PACKAGE FREE, with Illustrated Pamphlet, &c.

HARRIS REMEDY CO. 306½ E. Tenth Street

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance

A FATAL SNOWSLIDE.

Several Women and a Boy Buried in an Avalanche.

Digging Out the People From Under the Mass of Snow.

A fatal and destructive snowslide has occurred at Sierra City, Cal., by which six woman and a boy were killed, two other people were seriously hurt, and several houses and the Catholic church were wrecked. The slide began at the Sierra Buttes flume and swept with terrific force down the valley, carrying everything in its path before it. Stout trees were snapped off at the ground like pine sticks. Several people had narrow escapes from death, as the slide came without the slightest warning. It was believed that a Chinaman and a little girl were still buried in the mass of snow and debris.

Fears were entertained that another slide would occur at any moment, and the people were in a great state of anxiety.

As soon as possible after the slide occurred a number of men began the work of digging out the unfortunate people who had been caught in it, and in a few hours had taken out the bodies of Mrs. Rich, her two daughters and a son; Miss Ryan, of Downieville, and Mrs. I. T. Mooney and her daughter, Miss Ethel Langton. The two last named were still breathing when removed from the snow, but efforts at resuscitation proved unavailing. The search for others was still going on when this despatch was received, and it was feared that more persons have been swept out of existence in the avalanche.

SHOULD CHEAPEN BREAD.

A Large Grain Yield Reported for Last Year.

According to the December report of the Department of Agriculture the reported area of corn, 78,319,651 acres, represents an increase of 2.5 per cent. over the acreage of 1888. The wheat acreage, 38,123,859 acres, is 2.1 per cent. greater than the aggregate for 1888. Dairying and meat production have for years been encroaching upon wheatgrowing upon the eastern side of the great spring wheat belt, as former reports have shown.

The acreage of oats is placed at 27,462,316 acres, an increase of less than 2 per cent.

The yield per acre of corn is very nearly twenty-seven bushels, or one and one-tenth bushel less than the product of 1879, and is the largest rate of yield since 1880. The largest yields are west of the Mississippi, Iowa taking the first rank in aggregate produced and yield per acre, 349,966,000 bushels —35.5 per acre.

The yield per acre of wheat is nearly 12.9 bushels, or one-tenth of a bushel greater that the November average of yield per acre. The variation from the current expectation of the last six months is not over one per cent. The total product, as estimated, is 490,559,000 bushels. The product of oats is 751,515,000 bushels, at the rate of 27.4 bushels per acre.

The aggregate of all cereals is about 314,-770,000 bushels, or at least 53 bushels per capita.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Decrease for the First Half of the Current Fiscal Year.

The monthly public debt statement, issued from the Treasury Department at Washington, shows a decrease of $3,128,003 in the debt during December; and for the first half of the fiscal year, $23,693,710. The total debt, less cash in the Treasury on January 1, 1889, was $1,134,062,258; and on January 1, 1890, it was $1,052,952,911; showing a reduction during the calendar year just closed of $81,109,347. During the previous calendar year the debt was reduced $91,550,144.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE are 300 men on the Paris detective force.

THERE are 135,000 Mormons in Utah's total population of 200,000.

THE Bank of France has at present $250,-000,000 in gold in its cellars.

THERE were 1,293,275 pounds of sorghum sugar manufactured in Kansas in 1888.

AN English syndicate has purchased 750,-000 acres of land in Florida at $1 an acre.

OVER five thousand Russians have settled in and around Eureka, Cal., within a year.

TEN millions of dollars were expended in St. Paul, Minn., for new buildings last year.

THE Chicago Socialists have pronounced against the boycott of the Auditorium building.

THE transatlantic steamship City of Paris again broke the eastward record by seven minutes.

THERE is great anxiety and commercial depression in Southern Russia owing to the scanty crops.

THE receipts for the year 1889 at the Boston Custom House were considerably smaller than for 1888 and 1887.

THE Directors of the Carnival Association in St. Paul have determined to abandon the building of an ice palace.

THERE is still $40,000 in the hands of the relief committee at Seattle, Wash., and they don't know what to do with it.

NEARLY ninety members of the present Congress were in the Confederate army in stations ranging from privats soldier to Major-General.

ADVICES from Friend, Neb., state that the hog cholera in that vicinity is raging, and a great many hogs are dying. Some farmers have lost as many as fifty head.

THE German Reichstag has resolved to exempt students of theology from military service, and to extend to all the German colonies complete religious toleration.

SOME of the transatlantic cable companies are going to deliver type-written messages, the clerks who take them off the wires using the type-writer instead of the pencil.

THE Boston City Council has rejected the models for the statues of Grant and Sheridan, but has accepted one for Farragut. This will be of bronze, and will cost $22,500.

FROM January to October the number of Germans who emigrated to America was about 82,000 as against 90,000 for the same period of the preceding year and 100,000 in 1885.

THERE was an extraordinarily large number of deaths in New York city on the last day of the old year, a large part of them being from bronchial diseases, aggravated by influenza.

THE LABOR WORLD.

PITTSBURG capitalists will erect new steel works at a cost of $1,000,000.

WAGES have received a slight advance at the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburg.

EMPLOYERS of fifteen out of seventeen coal mines in Colorado have shut down on account of a strike.

THE Erie Railway Company has made a satisfactory agreement with its employes, and there will be no trouble.

HERR KRUPP, the great German gun maker, has established a fund to aid his employes in building their own homes.

THE bridge builders in the United States cannot put up bridges as fast as they promised, for want of iron and steel.

THE workingmen of Victoria, Australia, are about to erect a $25,000 monument in honor of the triumph of the eight-hour day.

THE Sailors' and Firemen's Union, recently organized in New York city, has issued a circular to ship owners fixing the rate of wages.

LABOR is quiet, but not contented. While iron and steel makers are clearing $5 per ton on Bessemer pig and steel blooms, the iron workers would like more.

THE Federation of Labor expects its membership to reach 1,000,000 before the close of 1890. The K. of L. expect to have a full 800,-000 membership by that time.

AT the annual meeting of the National Builders' Association in St. Louis, steps will be taken to oppose the eight hour movement proposed by the American Federation of Labor.

THE largest industry in the Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, employing more than 1000 hands, and known as the Sheldon Axle Works, of Wilkesbarre, has been purchased by an English syndicate.

THE furnaces of the Chestnut Hill Iron Ore Company at Columbia, Penn., which have been idle for three years, are being repaired to be put in blast immediately. They are among the largest furnaces in the State.

IT is found in South Carolina, as it has so often been found in other States, that the chief opposition to the bill before the Legislature for reducing the hours of child labor in the cotton mills comes, not from the employers but from the parents.

THE other day three special trains left North Carolina with over 1000 colored people on board. They were in charge of labor agents, and were bound for Mississippi. It is calculated that 10,000 colored people left North Carolina in December.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

FOUR suicides in New York city and a score of deaths in the vicinity are attributed to the grip or maladies following it. The Board of Health has admitted that the grip is epidemic, and has issued a bulletin cautioning everybody to be unusually careful in the matter of health.

THE two branches of the Massachusetts Legislature met in joint convention at Boston, and the oath of office was administered to Governor-elect Brackett and Lieutenant-Governor-elect Hale.

THE down-town shops of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company in Pearl street, New York city, have been burned, causing a loss, estimated by the superintendent, of $100,000 on property and machinery.

CONGRESSMAN SCOTT'S Pennsylvania colliery at Mount Carmel has suspended operations, throwing 1000 miners out of employment.

A FRIGHTFUL boiler explosion occurred in a saw mill at Chillicothe, Me. William Hughes and John Runkle, employes of the mill, were instantly killed.

THE large iron firm of Curtin & Co., near Bellefonte, Penn., has made an assignment. The liabilities are about $125,000; nominal assets, about $50,000.

THE poet, George H. Boker, ex-Minister to Turkey and Russia, died at his home in Philadelphia, aged 67 years.

MRS. MYRA KNIFFIN, wife of Dr. Arthur S. Kniffin, one of the best-known dentists of Trenton, N. J., was chloroformed by some one in the night. Her dead body was found on the bed in her room in the morning.

THE Pittsburg, McKeesport and Bellevernon Railroad has been sold to the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad Company for $1,400,-000.

THE International Maritime Exhibition at Boston has closed, having been attended by over 200,000 persons during the two months it was open to the public.

WILLIS GAYLORD, who swindled F. A. Babcock, of New York city, out of $30,000 in a bond purchase on the sawdust plan, and who was to be extradited from Pennsylvania, committed suicide in his cell in the Philadelphia County Prison.

A CRAZY Anarchist named S. M. Francken of Brooklyn, killed his wife, his three-year, old child and then himself.

A MAIL train on the Pennsylvania Railroad killed two men at Tyrone, one of them being the train dispatcher. The men were walking on the track when struck. At Ben's Creek, about twelve miles east of Johnstown, Penn., the same train struck and instantly killed two other men, supposed to be Hungarians in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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South and West.

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THE Australian Federation Conference will open at Melbourne February 3. Delegates will be present from all the Australian colonies, New Zealand and the Fiji Islands.

REPORTS were received in London that the Portuguese had hauled down British flags on steamers in Africa; fighting was believed to be certain.

PROFESSOR WILHELM CONRAD HERMANN MUELLER, the German philologist, died at Goettingen.

FLOODS are reported in the northwest portion of Queensland, Australia. A part of the town of Normanton is submerged, the water in many places being twenty feet deep. The floods cover an area of 300 miles.

THE Czar of Russia has called the attention of the Powers to the violation of the Treaty of Berlin by the present Bulgarian Government.

ADMIRAL WALKER, of the United States squadron of evolution, upon his landing at Gibraltar, was received by a guard of honor and visited the Deputy Governor.

ANOTHER engagement has taken place between the insurgent natives of Zanzibar and the forces commanded by Major Wissmann, the German officer. After severe fighting Major Wissmann succeeded in capturing the enemy's fortified position near Saadani. Many of the natives were killed. Fifteen Germans were wounded.

THE Austrian ship Providenza, bound from Constantinople to Marseilles, foundered at sea in a heavy gale. All on board were lost.

IT has been learned that six of the crew of the English yacht Inva, which was wrecked on the Aceitseras rocks, Spain, were drowned.

A MAGNIFICENT public festival was given in honor of Albert Victor, son of the Prince of Wales, upon his arrival at Calcutta, India.

THE Dowager Empress Augusta, of Germany, died of influenza at Berlin, aged seventy-nine years.

LATER NEWS.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR ELBRIDGE G. LAPHAM, of New York, died at Canandaigua.

AT Hurricane Island, Me., David Morrissey, aged fourteen years, and George Rowling, eleven years old, broke through the ice and were drowned.

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A DOUBLE EPIDEMIC.

People Suffering From Black Tongue and Diphtheria.

Physicians sent by the county into the mountain district along the Cheat River, W. Va., in which diphtheria was reported to be epidemic, tell horrible stories of suffering. The people were suffering from two diseases, diphtheria and the more dreaded "black tongue." The latter had broken out in the last two weeks, and about thirty deaths had occurred. In the meantime a great many children were suffering from diphtheria, and families were in want. The county had erected a temporary hospital and a large force of physicians and nurses were attending it. Even with this aid, many of the sick were not being cared for properly.

THE MARKETS.

2	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	3 75	@	5 25
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	42 00
Calves, common to prime	2 50	@	4 00
Sheep	4 87½	@	6 00
Lambs	6 25	@	7 12½
Hogs—Live	3 90	@	4 20
Dressed	4½	@	7
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 35	@	4 55
Patents	4 65	@	5 40
Wheat—No. 2 Red	86	@	87
Rye—State	59	@	61
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	51
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	28¾	@	42½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	34
Mixed Western	26	@	29
Hay—No. 1	80	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	75	@	80
Lard—City Steam	—	@	5.70c
Butter—State Creamery	16	@	24
Dairy, fair to good	12	@	21
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	20
Factory	8	@	11
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	10½
Skims—Light	5	@	8
Western	9½	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	17½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 25	@	4 70
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 90	@	5 15
Lambs—Fair to Good	6 25	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 65	@	3 75
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	85
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	35	@	35½
Oats—No. 2, White	27¾	@	27½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	65	@	67
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 10	@	5 65
Corn—Steamer Yellow	39	@	43¾
Oats—No. 2 White	30	@	36
Rye—State	—	@	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5½	@	6
Sheep—Live weight	3½	@	4¼
Lambs	5	@	7
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 75	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Jan	80¾	@	81
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Jan	35¾	@	36
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	32
Potatoes—Rose	55	@	65
Butter—Creamery Extra	27	@	28
Cheese—Part skims	7	@	8

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Work Accomplished During the Past Year.

In their report to Congress the members of the Interstate Commerce Commission state that since December 1, 1888, ninety-five cases and investigations have been begun before the Commission, in which 567 railroad companies have filed answers or have otherwise appeared. In the cases brought before the Commission during the year, 447 railroad companies have been notified of their pendency and granted leave to intervene. The number of letters received in this division during the year, relating to official business, was 7803. The letters sent by the Commissioners and by the Secretary during the year amount to 9525.

The Commissioners add:

Publicity of rates is, in itself, a powerful factor in the correction of the evils of unjust discrimination, extortion, and unlawful preference. By this means a record, open to public inspection and criticism, is kept of rates as they actually exist at the time. The shipper can see for himself what they are, and if there be a choice of routes for his shipments, as is frequently the case, he may make his choice intelligently, or he can see whether, in any respect, they are such that he may feel it his duty to make complaint against them. The system by which the tariffs of each company are filed separately in the office of the Commission, and a careful index of them kept so that they are of easy access or reference, has been greatly extended, and it is but the work of a moment to produce them for any necessary purpose, and to ascertain what the rates are from any point in the country to any other point.

A careful sifting of the returns received and of such other evidence as was found available fixes the total railway mileage in the United States, on June 30, 1888, at 149,001.72. The whole number of corporations owning railroads is given at 1488. Of these 795 actually operate roads; the others are called in the report subsidiary roads, their lines being operated by other companies as lessees or otherwise. The amount of stocks is given at $3,964,468,055; of funded debt, $3,869,-216,365; and of current liabilities, $336,163,-311. This makes a total of $8,129,787,731, being $59,392 per mile of road. But this is for 136,883.53 miles of line only. The amount for passenger service is stated at $277,339,-159, which was 30.46 per cent. of the whole; from freight service, $613,260,679, or 67.35 per cent. of the whole; other earnings, $19,-991,391, or 2.19 per cent. of the whole. The total earnings from operation were $910,621,220. The income from other sources, excluding credits sold, was $89,506,-471, making the total income for the year 1,000,214,691. Concerning the railway accidents the report says: Personally concerned as every man is in the safety of travel, the subject of railroad accidents has always had the greatest popular interest. That the facts are quite sufficient to warrant this interest may be seen from the following figures taken from the annual reports of the railroads of the country made to the Commission for the year ending June 30, 1888. There were reported for that year deaths and injuries to persons as follows:

Passengers killed	313
Passengers injured	2,138
Employes killed	2,070
Employes injured	20,148
Other persons killed	2,820
Other persons injured	3,602
Total persons killed	5,283
Total persons injured	25,888

But the reports do not cover the total mileage of the country; only 92,792 per cent. of it. If the accident rate was the same on the roads not reporting, the total number killed was 5083, and the total injured 27,898. These are the returns made by the railroad companies themselves, and they cannot well be suspected of exaggeration. Neither is there, on the other hand, any reason to suppose that they are not, in most cases, complete and prepared with perfect good faith.

STARVED HIS WIFE.

Horrible Brutality Brought to Light at an Inquest.

A terrible tale of brutality was brought to light at the inquest on the body of Mrs. Eliza Holbrook, wife of James E. Holbrook, Justice of the Peace and a wealthy farmer of Peterboro, Canada. Mrs. Holbrook, who was seventy years of age and feeble, left her home, about two miles from Havelock, to go to a neighbor's house, and a few days afterward her body, scantily clad, was found in a swamp about three miles from home. The evidence given at the inquest showed that Holbrook kept his wife badly clothed and ill-fed, locking up the provisions from her, and that he beat her shamefully. The verdict censured Holbrook, and when the body of his wife was turned over to him he at first refused to bury it, but finally consented to do so when he learned that otherwise it would be turned over to a medical college. The feeling against Holbrook was intense, and the people were clamoring for his prosecution.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

"BUFFALO BILL" is said to be worth $4,-000,000.

PRIVATE SECRETARY HALFORD has taken to horseback riding.

GENERAL BOULANGER denies that he intends to lecture in America.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER'S law practice is said to bring him in $100,000 a year.

PARNELL, the Irish leader, says that the downfall of the Tories is at hand.

SECRETARY RUSK has become a great friend of the new Chinese Minister.

JUDGE GRESHAM was arrested in Chicago recently in mistake for an insane man.

SENATOR INGALLS was attacked by Russian influenza at his home in Atchison, Kan.

E. J. PHELPS, formerly Minister to England, has returned to his duties at Yale College.

MINISTER WHITELAW REID and wife, who spent Christmas in Rome, have returned to Paris.

DOM PEDRO, ex-Emperor of Brazil, is an honorary member of the New York Historical Society.

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE, the historical writer, has written and published exactly 100 books.

CHAUNCEY M. Depew, the brilliant New Yorker, drinks no wine at a banquet when he is to make a speech.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Minister to Hayti, writes to his friends in Washington that he is socially tabooed at Port-au-Prince.

PRESIDENT CARNOT, of France, took advantage of New Year's Day to bestow a number of decorations upon foreigners.

MARK TWAIN has spent about $100,000 in perfecting a type setting machine, and he is the principal owner of the company that will manufacture them.

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD has accepted the invitation of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina to deliver the anniversary oration in Charleston on April 13.

CONGRESSMAN BLAND, of Missouri, is ambitious to have one of the biggest orchards in the State. He is setting out 20,000 apple trees on his farm this season.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS ("Uncle Remus") was a typesetter on a Georgia country newspaper before he became an author. His first venture in verse was made in the days before the war.

GENERAL HANNIBAL PRICE, the new Minister from Hayti to the United States, is a tall, well-proportioned man, with fair Caucasian features and a perfect knowledge of the English language.

SPEAKER REED has made a collection of newspaper pictures of himself and on his desk is a large pile of these cuts. He takes pleasure in showing to his friends how many different faces he turns to the public.

REV. C. H. SPURGEON, the English preacher, is suffering acutely from rheumatism. His throat is now attacked, and it is feared, even at the best, that his magnificent voice will be irreparably injured.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the Pittsburg iron king, has authorized the officials of the Cambria Iron Company to draw upon him for funds to rebuild the Johnstown public library building, which was destroyed by the flood.

THE late Henry W. Grady was a rapid writer. At the time of the Charleston earthquake he did not reach the stricken city until 10 o'clock at night, but by 2 o'clock the next morning he had a report eight columns in length on file in the telegraph office.

THE Emperor of China since his marriage has become cranky and unreasonable. He is restless under the control which his mother seeks to exert over him, and has now practically cut himself off from everybody excepting his Prime Minister and a few courtiers.

CARL SCHURZ is spare, hump-shouldered and curly-headed. He was once the favorite butt of every cartoonist, for during his one and sixty years he has played many parts, having been successively a prisoner at Berlin, a Minister at Madrid, an editor at St. Louis and a Senator at Washington, before the gray began to show on him.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

15TH DAY.—The Senate reassembled after the holiday recess, with the Vice-President in the chair, and with less than a quorum of Senators in the chamber....Among the numerous petitions presented and referred were two from Kansas and Texas, the former urging the selection of Chicago and the latter of St. Louis as the place for the World's Fair of 1892....A bill to increase the pay of Army chaplains was reported back adversely from the Committee on Military Affairs, and was indefinitely postponed....Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to withhold for a time the contract for the Seal Islands from the Alaska Commercial Company....Mr. Call introduced a resolution relating to the interests of this country in Cuba.

16TH DAY.—A number of bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Beck to suspend the operations of the sinking fund; and one by Mr. Faulkner, providing that the World's Fair shall be held in Washington ....Mr. Morgan, in a two-hour speech, advocated the emigration of the American colored people to Africa....In executive session a number of minor nominations sent in by the President were considered.

17TH DAY.—After a long debate, Mr. Edmunds's substitute for Mr. Voorhees's resolution calling for information upon the W. W. Dudley case was adopted....Several nominations were received from the President....In executive session two nominations were confirmed.

In the House.

12TH DAY.—Mr. Carlisle offered a resolution authorizing the Speaker to administer the oath of office to Mr. Randall at his home in Washington. Adopted....The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Director of the Mint, recommending an increase in the salary of the Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint. Referred....Mr. Dockery offered a resolution directing the Superintendent of the Census to ascertain the number of farm mortgages in the United States. Referred....Many bills were introduced in the call by States....The Ways and Means Committee heard representatives of the silk and sugar industries.

13TH DAY.—Mr. McComas offered a resolution that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole for the consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill....A spirited debate followed regarding the rules of the House. Mr. Breckenridge raised the question of consideration against the resolution, and the Speaker ruled against him. The ruling was attacked vehemently by Mr. Carlisle and other Democratic members.

14TH DAY.—The Speaker laid before the House, for reference, a letter from the Secretary of War, inclosing a petition from certain non-commissioned officers praying for an increase of pay....The day's proceedings were almost wholly devoted to consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, which was passed.

NECROLOGICAL.

Prominent People Who Died During the Past Year.

The past year has witnessed the loss of the following prominent persons:

Allibone, Samuel A., author, at Lucerne, Switzerland, September 2, aged 73.

Barnard, Rev. Frederick A. P., President Columbia College, at New York, April 27, aged 80.

Barnum, William H., ex-Senator United States, at Lime Rock, Conn., April 30, aged 70.

Booth, Mary Louise, editor *Harper's Bazar*, at New York, March 5, aged 58.

Bright, John, statesman, at London, March 27, aged 78.

Browning, Robert, British poet, died at Venice on December 12.

Cabanel, Alexander, artist, at Paris, January 23, aged 65.

Cameron, Simon, ex-Senator United States, at Lancaster, Penn., June 26, aged 90.

Chevreul, Michael Eugene, chemist, at Paris, April 9, aged 102.

Cook, George H., State geologist of New Jersey, at New Brunswick, September 22, aged 72.

Cox, Samuel Sullivan, Congressman and ex-Minister to Turkey, at New York, September 10, aged 65.

Dalton, John C., physiologist, at New York, February 12, aged 64.

Davis, Jefferson, ex-President of the Confederate States, December 6, aged 81.

De Veuster, Rev. J. Damien, missionary, at Kalawao, Hawaii, April 10, aged 49.

Dupont, Henry, powder manufacturer, at Wilmington, Delaware, August 8, aged 77.

Ericsson, John, inventor, at New York, March 8, aged 86.

Grady, Henry W., at Atlanta, Georgia, on December 23.

Harney, William S., General United States Army, at Orlando, Florida, May 9, aged 88.

Hart, William B., State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, November 9, aged 47.

Hayes, Mrs. Lucy Webb, at Fremont Ohio, June 26, aged 56.

Hill, H. D., Confederate General, at Charlotte, North Carolina, September 24, aged 59.

Loomis, Elias, astronomer, at New Haven, Conn., August 15, aged 78.

MacMillan, Alexander K., editor, at New York, December 9, aged 63.

Matthews, Honorable Stanley, Justice Supreme Court United States, at Washington, March 22, aged 65.

Mitchell Maria, astronomer, at Lynn, Massachusetts, June 28, aged 70.

Mott, Dr. Alexander B., eminent physician, at Yonkers, New York, August 12, aged 64.

Norquay, John, ex-Premier of Manitoba, at Winnipeg, July 5.

Pendleton, George H., statesman and diplomatist, at Brussels, November 24, aged 54.

Romke, Amadeos A., Senior Bishop of the Moravian Church at Hermhut, Germany, August 10, aged 71.

Rice, Allen Thorndike, editor at New York, May 16, aged 39.

Ricord, Dr. Philippe, surgeon, at Paris, October 23, aged 89.

Rudolph, Prince Imperial of Austria, at Meyerling, January 30, aged 30.

Shaw, Henry, philanthropist, at St. Louis, August 25, aged 90.

Theresa, Christian Maria, Empress of Brazil, December 28, at Lisbon.

Tupper, Martin Farquhar, poet, at London, November 29, aged 79.

Tyler, Mrs. John, widow of ex-President Tyler, at Richmond, July 10, aged 69.

Wharton, Dr. Francis, Solicitor State Department, at Washington, February 23, aged 59.

Woolsey, Theodore D., ex-President of Yale College, at New Haven, Connecticut, July 1, aged 88.

ALL OVER EUROPE.

The Spread of Influenza Abroad—Many Deaths Reported.

The influenza, according to a cablegram, continues its ravages in Europe, abating in some quarters and increasing in others. A malignant type has appeared in many cities on the Continent and in London, which is causing widespread alarm. The London *Daily News* now admits that the epidemic is not a mere scare. It says: "The plague is upon us and in the most dangerous form."

The reports from all parts of the Continent are very serious. The de